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G DISKASES OF MEN

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sions Skin Diseases ocele Kidney Affection

isable, but if impossible and two-cent stamp for

Adelaide and Toronto m., to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. '9's-10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

PER and WHITE St., Toronto, Ontario.

tian Seriously Charged.

I, Jan. 19.—Evidence of k the five-storey Frank-at. Third and Plum-

at. Third and Plum-was placed in the hands

yesterday was discovered

vas this afternoon sworn

rest of C. C. Breuer, the building, on a charge of

andle found in the stop-

of dynamite would have

to destroy the build-

bly cause loss of life. Cincinnati capitalist, and

was ordered in the intwo daughters, who had om him by the juvenile

ey could not agree with

Association opened in at 2.20 this afternoon an Quinn of E. Nissouri, the chair. Secretary W.

present to perform his s. Donald Sutherland.

uth Oxford, was on the

following officers were acclamation: Honorary

pt. Quinn; president, E. Zorra; secretary-treasurest; assistant secretary.

ford Conservatives. K. Jan. 18.—The annual North Oxford Liberal-

AND-

PROBS-Fresh southwesterly winds; fair and

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., ealty Brokers - 26 Victoria

TWELVE PAGES_TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 21 1908—TWELVE PAGES

FOR THE IMPORTATION OF JAPANESE COOLIES

W. L. M. King's Report Cites Activity of Immigration Companies Co-operating With Railway and Mining Companies.

JAPAN NOT TO BLAME FOR HAWAII CONTINGENT.



W. L. M. KING

OTTAWA, Jan. 20 .- (Special.)-There to-night by Hon. Mr. Lemieux, tne report of W. L. Mackenzie King upon the enquiry conducted by him last autumn into the methods by which oriental laborers have been induced to come into Canada during the year 1907. Daily sessions were held in Vancouver and Victoria, between Nov. 11 and Nov. 30, during which time 101 witnesses were examined, including 27 Japanese, 15 Hindus and 35 Chinese.

Mr. King's opinion is that the abmer, which caused all the trouble, was not due to intentioned action of the Japanese government, but to the operations of the Nippon Supply Co., concern engaged in the importation oriental laborers for employment principally on the Grand Trunk Pa-cific, but also in other works in Brit-

companies in Japan, who have to deposit the necessary security in the shape of a cash bond with the government, which they in turn secure themselves by having the emigrants ob-For their services the emiharge a prescribed commission, from \$10 to \$12 being a customary amount. Emigrants are only allowed to leave Japan on passport, and the compan-ies engage to bring back when required for military services such emi-grants as they may send out.

Consternation Excusable. There were at the beginning of the and Mr. King does not think it a matter of surprise that the arrival of 8125 more in British Columbia during the year should have created constern-ation in certain quarters. He adds that if anything more were needed to occasion unrest it was to be found in the simultaneous arrival from the Orient of Hindus by the hundreds, ada. Of these 2779 came from the treasurer. Hawaiian Islands, and 1641 from Ja-Color-Se Tokio Emigration Co., and 151 were

continued existence, was in success-ful negotiation with President Duns-mulr of the Wellington Coal Co. for the supply of miners from Japan and had prospects of a labor contract with

Mr. King points out in justice to the change made by Japan last April in her emigration regulations that it was only made upon prod of the bona-fides of the companies and the assurance from responsible parties that la-

he says, "there was a change in the policy of Japan it was not one which could adversely affect the interests of the country, without a Canadian citizen or a Canadian corporation first placing upon it the seal of his or its approval."
The Nippon Supply Co. was incor-

porated in Canada with a capital of \$110,000. Its contract with the C.P.R. called for the supply of between 500 and 2000 Japanese laborers per annum for five years. The agreement with the Wellington Colliery Co. called for the supply of 500 miners. Grand Trunk Pacific had not authorized any contract or promise of con-

tract with the Nippon Company. The report deals exhaustively also with the immigration of Japanese from

says: "The preservation of harmony between the several classes in the Province of British Columbia, no less than the furtherance of friendly relations between this country and Japan, demands that there should be an effective restriction of the number of Japanese who shall be admitted to Canada each year. With the immigration from Harveyneen. wall the Japanese government has had nothing to do. Were the immigration of Japanese from Hawaii and all other points beyond the jurisdiction of Japan absolutely prohibited, and a stop put to the immigration of con-tract labor at the instance of individuals and companies in this country and immigration companies in Japan and a like reserve shown in the future in reserve shown in the future in the granting of passports to all other classes of persons, as appears to have been practised in respect to these classes during the past year, the Japanese immigration to this country would not be such as, having regard for numbers would be likely to for numbers, would be likely to cause any serious embarrass-ment to this country, or as to

Commissioner King's

Conclusion

In his conclusion, Mr. King

"On the other hand, unless methods are adopted sufficient-ly effective to prohibit absolute-ly all immigration from Hawaii, ind the importation of contract labor from Japan, there are strong grounds for believing that the numbers of Japanese likely the numbers of Japanese likely to enter Canada from the former islands will greatly exceed within a few months the numbers of the past year, and that the Canadian Nippon Supply Company and other like concerns will carry on a traffic in Japanese labor the like of which has not been equaled in the importation of any class of coolie labor that has ever been brought labor that has ever been brought

ably be taken.

to our shores.
"I would most respectfully submit that an immediate consideration of this subject is desirable not only in the interest of the people of the Province of British Columbia but of the whole Dominion, and that any effective solution demands the prohibition of such Japanese immigration as may come from countries beyond the jurisdiction of Japan, and an absolute restriction in the numbers that may come from Japan direct."

securities among relatives and lulu with having done much to stop it. lulu with having done much to stop it.

The Japs from Honolulu had passports to Hawaii, but not to Canada.
But once they were out of contract
of the Japanese Government. The
significance of this so far as Japanese
immigration to Canada is concerned is
that whatever may be the power of own shores that power may end when the territorial limit is covered, says the report. The conclusion is then submitted.

O. R. A. APPOINTMENTS. New Secretary and Treasurer-Ar-

tillery Association Officers. Capt. A. A. Miller, 48th Highlanders, Orient of Hindus by the hundreds, and Chinese in larger numbers than of the immediately preceding years. It was an alarm at numbers which Canada raised, but deducting educts. Canada raised, but deducting admissions to the United States, only 4429 pointment. Capt. S. P. Biggs of the of the 8125 Japanese remained in Can- Canadian Engineers was appointed

pan direct. Of the letter 900 were appointed caretaker of the Rifle Rang-brought out by agreements with the ers. The associations lost the sum of son, Perth; Sanford Dennis Biggar, being killed instantly. His body was \$642, the amount of last year's profits, Hamilton.

thru Capt. Harbottle, but the council Alfred Edward Horace Creswicke,

E. W. Rathbun (Deseronto).

Committee—Lieut.-Coi. J.. F. Hendrie, C.V.O.; Major Petrie, Guelph;

Major Lingor, Welland, Major St. Son, Goderich; Gideon Delahaye, Pembroke.

Henry Theo Waring Ellis, Windsor; Emanuel Thomas Essery London St. Son, Goderich; Gideon Delahaye, Pembroke.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS. Protection Menace to Good Govern-

ment in Canada.

dence was put in to prove that the Grand Trunk Pacific had not author or a greater burden to the individual."

Two or three over-enterprising gen-Hawaii, which appears to have been themen in the exploitation business in Francis Henry Keefer, Port Arthur; will speak at Massey Hall. due to the cutting of wages by the Hawalian Planters' Association and to speculations, by individuals in Honolulu. The commissioner does not discontinuous in the exploitation business in Toronto are about to disappear from further prominence. Several important reorganizations are due and as they occur new names will be seen.

Big List of Lawyers who Can Now Wear the Silk Gown and Attach the Title.

ed to those previously distinguished as "his majesty's counsel learned in the law." They will take precedence in the in accordance with the dates of their being respectively called to the bar, but ext after those appointed May 27, 1902. W. J. Hanna, Hon. A. J. Matheson, R. L. Borden, M.P.; E. J. Bristol, M.P.; A Claude Macdonell, M.P.; E. A. Lancaster, M.P.; E. Guss Porter, M.P.; F. F. Pardee, M.P.; W. H. Bennett, M.P.; Peter White, M.P.; Haughton Lennox, M.P.; R. A. Pringle, M.P.; Col. H. A. Ward, M.P.; I. B. Lucas, M.L.A.; T. H Lennox, M.L.A.; T. W. McGarry, M.L.A.; C. R. McKeown, M.L.A.; G. H. Ferguson, M.L.A.; A. A. Mahaffey, M.L.A.; ex-Mayor J. C. Judd, London; Mayor E. S. Wigle, Windsor; T. W. Crothers, St. Thomas, who was chairman of the school text book commission.

Among the local notables are exMayor Coatsworth, G. R. Geary, Ald.
McGhie, P. H. Drayton, County
Crown Attorney Drayton, Edward
Bayly, James Baird, City Solicitor W. C. Chisholm, Crown Attorney
Seymour Corley, A. F. Lobb, E. E. A.
DuVernet, George Kappele, E. W. J.
Owens, T. P. Galt, J. A. Macdonald, ex-Owens, T. P. Galt, J. A. Macdonald, ex-Centroller S.A. Jones, now of Halleybury; C. A. Masten, Charles Millar, Hon. A. B. Morine, Angus MacMurchy, Lally McCarthy, W. D. McPherson, R. S. Neville, W. E. Raney, E. B. Ryck-man, J. R. L. Starr, A. J. Russell Snow. The Why and Wherefor.

"The appointment of King's co has been a question difficult to with, and this accounts for the delay in the making of this list," says the official statement

of Queen's counsel, made on strictly professional grounds, was much easier than it is to-day, when the argument of important cases is not confined to a small group of professional men in Toronto. To-day the majority of the members of the bar in this province are capable of dealing with, and do deal with, any important litigation which may come in their way.

"The situation is further complicated by the fact that for the fact that fact that fact the fact th

by the fact that for many years back, at each creation of Queen's counsel, a large number of Conservative barris-ters have been passed over, altho well qualified. Indeed, since 1890 160 gentle-men have received silk at the hands of the Ontario Government, less than 20 of whom were Conservative. No fair-minded person will defend such

"In common fairness it has, thereas well as to deal with the normal increase in the number of those qualified. This has been done as far as possible, of course, it accounts for the large number of names on the list. It is not claimed that the list is a complete one. a loss of about \$50,000.

The circumstances indicated above The fire broke out at 7.30.

render that impossible." Those Who Are Called.

The others are: George William Bruce, Collingwood;
James W. Bain, James Baird,
William Arthur John Bell, Alliston; George Bell; William Bell, Hamilton; William P. Bull; Francis Rich
Spreading.

Captain Robert Aitchison, with Firemen Green, William Seal and A. Stinside of the building to save three caps
that were standing there. While they ard Blewett, Listowel; Arthur Cyril were working at the cars, they noticed Boyce, Sault Ste. Marie; Edward B. the north wall of the building begintreasurer.

Color-Sergt. J. A. Smith (48th) was Heber Bowes; Arthur George Brown-stumbled, falling into a ditch, and

Tokio Emigration Co., and 151 were persons rejected by United States officials, and allowed to remain in Ganada; 300 were Japanese returning to Canada, and 290 were merchants, students, etc.

A Mysterious Monopoly.

The Nippon Supply Co. is described as mysterious, but it had a complete monopoly of both sides on the Pacific. It had a contract with the C.P.R. sufficiently large to ensure its continued existence, was in successional contract with the C.P.R. sufficiently large to ensure its continued existence, was in successional contract with the Committee—Lieut.-Col. J.. F. Hen-

Committee—Lieut.-Col. J., F. Hendrich and Col. St. F. Hendrich and Col. Cobourg; George Howard Ferguson,

James Wesley Hanna, Windsor: George Frederick Harman, Edward LONDON, Jan. 20.—(C.A.P. Cable.)—The Tribune, editorially referring to Canada's fiscal history, says: "The main lesson for us is the example Canada affords as the thing of the inevitable breakdown of moderate professions wherewith protections wherewith protections wherewith protections wherewith protections, or sectional business, or sectional business, interests are freely the moderate professions wherewith protections where are trusts more powerful in pullitics."

The Tribune quotes a passage from a recently-published book by Edward Perrill, stating that "Nowhere in the Anglo-Saxon world does industry lean more on the politician than in Canada. Nowhere has protection become a greater mense. Since those in charge for the window of the solution, censured those in charge for the work for removing the rubbish. The finiterior of the building, censured those in charge for the work for removing the rubbish of the work for removing the rubbish of the work for removing the rubbish. The finiterior of the building, censured those in charge for the work for removing the rubbish of the work for ment of the work for the work of the work for the building, censured those in charge of the work for rubbish of the work for the work for the work for the work for the work of the work for the work for the

Commissioner Judd Rewarded. Mansell Bowers Jackson; Joseph

William Edward Kelly, Simcoe.

A HELPLESS TRAINER



THE "COUNTRY" (to Elephant Trainer Killam): Blame it all, if you can't control him, say so, and let me

Fire at Hamilton---Wm. Seal was

Injured.

HAMILTON, Jan. 20.-(Special.)-Fireman Roy Green of the King Wilfore, become necessary to appoint liam-street squad, was killed outright, many of those who were passed over, and Fireman William Seal painfully and Fireman William Seal painfully injured this evening while fighting a fire that completely destroyed the including a number of Liberals; and, street car barns at the corner of Herkimer and Locke-streets, causing

ing was a mass of flames, and all they could do was to keep the fire from

spreading.
Captain Robert Aitchison, with Firerecovered with difficulty.

Fireman Seal was struck on the

Hees Building.

John Gordon Gauld, Hamilton; George Whitfield Grote; Kenneth Goodman, Parkhill; Norman Blain Gash; Herbert Charles Gwyn, Dundas; Harry Dudley Gamble.

James Wesley Hanne Wesley Hanne Wesley Hanne Willey Gamble.

James Wesley Hanne Wesley H

William Jennings Bryan, who is ex-Coulson Judd, London; Benjamin pected to again be the Democrat presidential candidate in the next United George Henry Kilmer; George L. States elections, will visit Toronto and Kerr, Hamilton; Hugh Thomas Kelly: Montreal within the next month. He

The following statement was handed out from the office of the

"The News of to-day, speaking of Mr. Whitney, uses this language: 'He adds that it would be strange if the government wished to purchase a company which has not been a financial success.'

"With regard to the above, Mr. Whitney says: 'I deny positively having made use of this expression. Let The News quote time and place where I used any such language.

'I did say, however, more than once, and I now repeat, it is strange that the government should be asked to spend from ten to fifteen million dollars of the people's money in purchasing an enterprise which its chief organ suggests is not a commercial success; and I have, in common with a great many others in the community, expressed surprise that the Electrical Development Company should submit, apparently without complaint, to this crying down of its commercial standing

"The fact that The News has succeeded in getting itself entirely out of touch with public opinion is no excuse for putting words into my mouth which I did not use."

The fire broke out at 7.30. When the firemen arrived the whole building was a mass of flames, and all they LOSS IS ABOUT \$20,000

Fire in the Slater Shoe Building Damages Barber Shop and Dental Parlors Above the Store.

The firemen found the basement, which is occupied as a barber shop by William E. Griffiths, in flames, and of five streams were turned into it from the street and from the lane in the

bottle thrown from the window of the Hees building, censured those in charge storey, which is occupied by the To-

of stock carried. He had \$10,000 in stock in the basement. He carries \$39,000 insurance, placed by Cawthra & Cawthra. Dr. Henry of the Toronto Painless Dentists places the loss at \$2000, of which \$600 is in manufactured work, which was ruined by smoke. The loss

Francis Henry Keefer, Port Arthur; will speak at Massey Hall.

The Cawthra estate own the building, and the loss to it is about \$1000.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Royal Arch Masons of Canada will be held at the Temple tomorrow.

The Cawthra estate own the building, and the loss to it is about \$1000.

The Cawthra estate own the building, and the loss to it is about \$1000.

The Lugsdin Saddlery Company, next door, may have a loss from smoke.

Continued on Page 8.

Continued on Page 8.

The Cawthra estate own the building, and the loss to it is about \$1000.

The Lugsdin Saddlery Company, next door, may have a loss from smoke.

Owing to the difficulty of approach, is placed at \$150,000.

Continued on Page 7.

fire broke out in the basement of the Slater Shoe Company's building, 117
Yonge-street, at 12.07 o'clock this Yonge-street, at 12.07 o'clock this morning. H. E. Jones,58 Proege-street, who was coming down the street at the time, observed a small knot of people on the opposite side of the men began to move them up street a sponsibility, but we must not do anything illogical or radical. Without a sence distinctly known by continuous term limit there would not be adequate rendition of the rousing chorus: "We're reform. Life senatorship was not in men began to move them up street a Speaking on the second records."

CHASED THIEVES

At 1.10 o'clock this morning A. C. O'Brien of the New Toronto Hotel

yesterday afternoon charged with stab-bing Cino Todoroff, a fellow-country-delivery and it could send to the lower man, of the same address. house pre-digested food for thought. man, of the same address.

Todoroff was not seriously hurt and He did not believe the senate should

Fire at Buffalo.

Pension Others

-A Liberal's Plan.

and Have Body

Cease to Exist

OTTAWA, Jan. 20 .- (Special.)-The house of commons to-day indulged in an academic discussion of the best method to be adopted to bring the other arm of governmental authority, to wit, the senate, more into touch with popular opinion. Three resolu-tions were before the house, one to abolish the senate, one to change the mothed of appointment to limit the term and to rearrange by duties, and the third to take a plebiscite of the people of Canada on the question whe-

people of Canada on the question whether the upper chamber should be abolished or reformed.

There was unanimity of opinion on the need for a change in the constitution of the senate, but only one, H. H. Miller of South Grey, went so far as to advocate abolition. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. G. E. Foster concluded the debate. Sir Wilfrid avored the suggestion that there should be a limit to the number of senators to an equal number from each province and a limited term, and he advanced an entirely number from each province and a limited term, and he advanced an entirely new suggestion, that the senators might be elected by the commons in groups of three. In this case Sir William to elect one out of every three. Mr. Foster favored the election of senators by such large constituencies that they would represent the people's best interests.

Mr. McIntyre said he realized that he was not breaking new ground. Two years ago he moved a similar resolution and at that time had quoted many authorities, some of them former Lib-eral statesmen, all of whom indulged in hostile criticism of the senate. To-day Mr. McIntyre asked the house to take Mr. McIntyre asked the house to take it as a postulate that dissatisfaction with the senate had been proven, and he intended to point out the remedy. The senate, Mr. McIntyre argued, was intended to exercise certain proper functions. It should revise hasty legislation and restrain the action of the commons, where there may be doubt of the popular will. In short, it should represent the sober second thought of the people. It was intended to secure

in a government stability; and permanence, to protect the rights of minorities, to represent the people as a whole and to protect provincial rights.

Mr. McIntyre did not believe abolition was practicable. It was not the Mr. McIntyre did not believe abolition was practicable. It was not the proper line of action to eliminate the senate without considering what remedies might be applied. What would abolition mean? It would remove all the good there was in it and deprive the country of the experience of useful members of the body. It would mean placing the destinies of this country absolutely in control of the house of commons, and leave them to the uncontrolled democracy. It would deliver the minority over to the absolute will of the majority. Would the majority, of the majority. Would the majority, asked Mr. McIntyre, under all circumstances have done absolute justice to the distinguished member of the opposition at the time that a member the press was summoned to the bar of the house for offending that member? Who could guarantee that full justice

would always be done? The people could not afford to leave the government entirely to one set of men. The senate was a check on hosty legislation. All arguments yet heard were against the senate as at present constituted. There was considerable work done in the senate, but this was done very quietly and without any fireworks. If but once in a generation the senate stood as a bulwark against an ebullition of popular feeling, or if but once in a parliament it checked a waste of public expenditure, it would warrant its existence.

its existence.

The Conservatives had reason to commend the senate when that body defeated the Yukon Railway deal and the Drummond County Railway deal. The faults of the senate as perceived by Mr. McIntyre were its lethargy or Having origin with electric wires, the fire was a hard one to fight, but inertia coming from old age. There was people on the opposite side of the street and then saw the smoke. He turned in an alarm from box 31, at Yonge and Adelaide-streets.

The firemen found the basement. objection to too many elections, but he would favor a system of election for a limited number and for a limited term. Mr. McIntyre discussed the United der it the senate of Canada might frequently be opposed to the lower house politically. During the greater part of the Macdonald regime provincial legislatures were nearly all controlled by the opposite party. Mr. McIntyre would give the legislature a limited number of appointments. Universities might have

have absolute veto power, and in ques-tions where there was antagonism provision might be made for joint sessions, at which animosities might be softened